

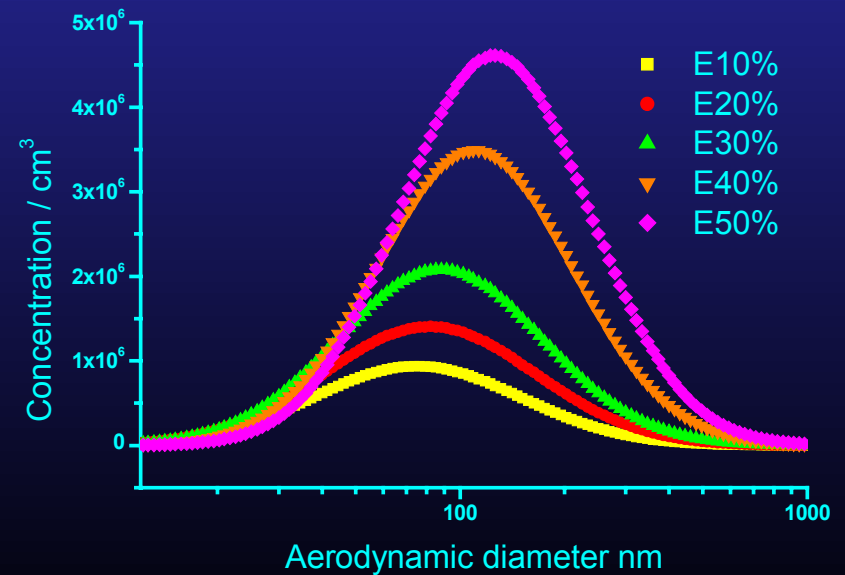
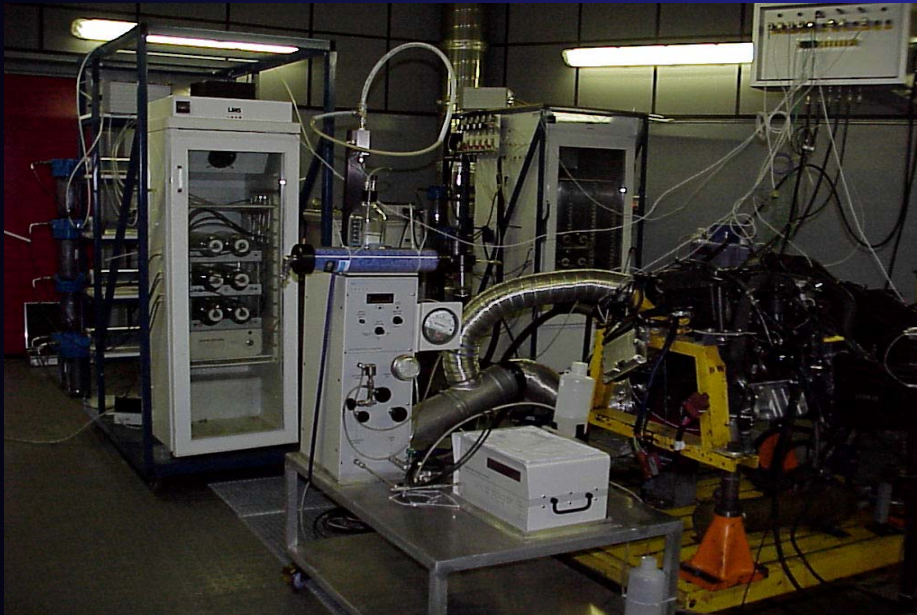
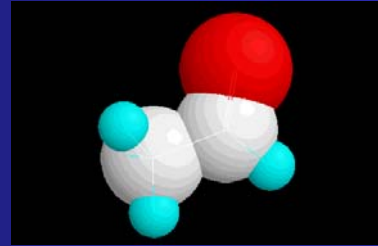
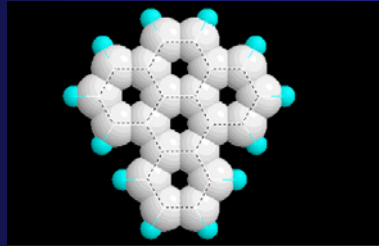
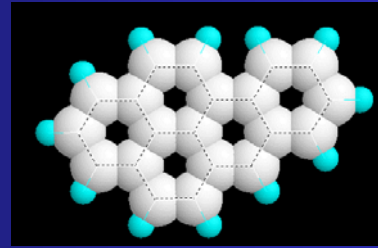
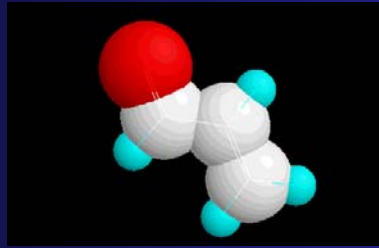
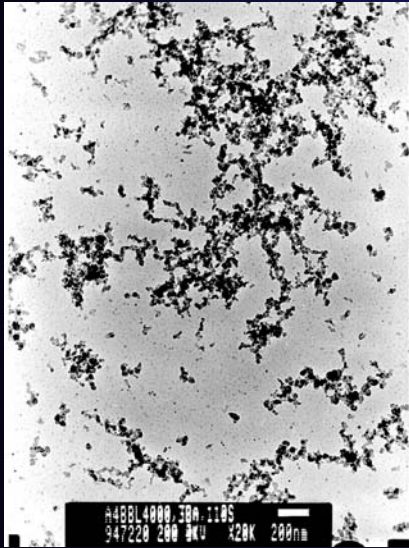
Diesel Emission Induced Lung Toxicity Responses

NO₂/NO_x ratio versus Particulate Matter

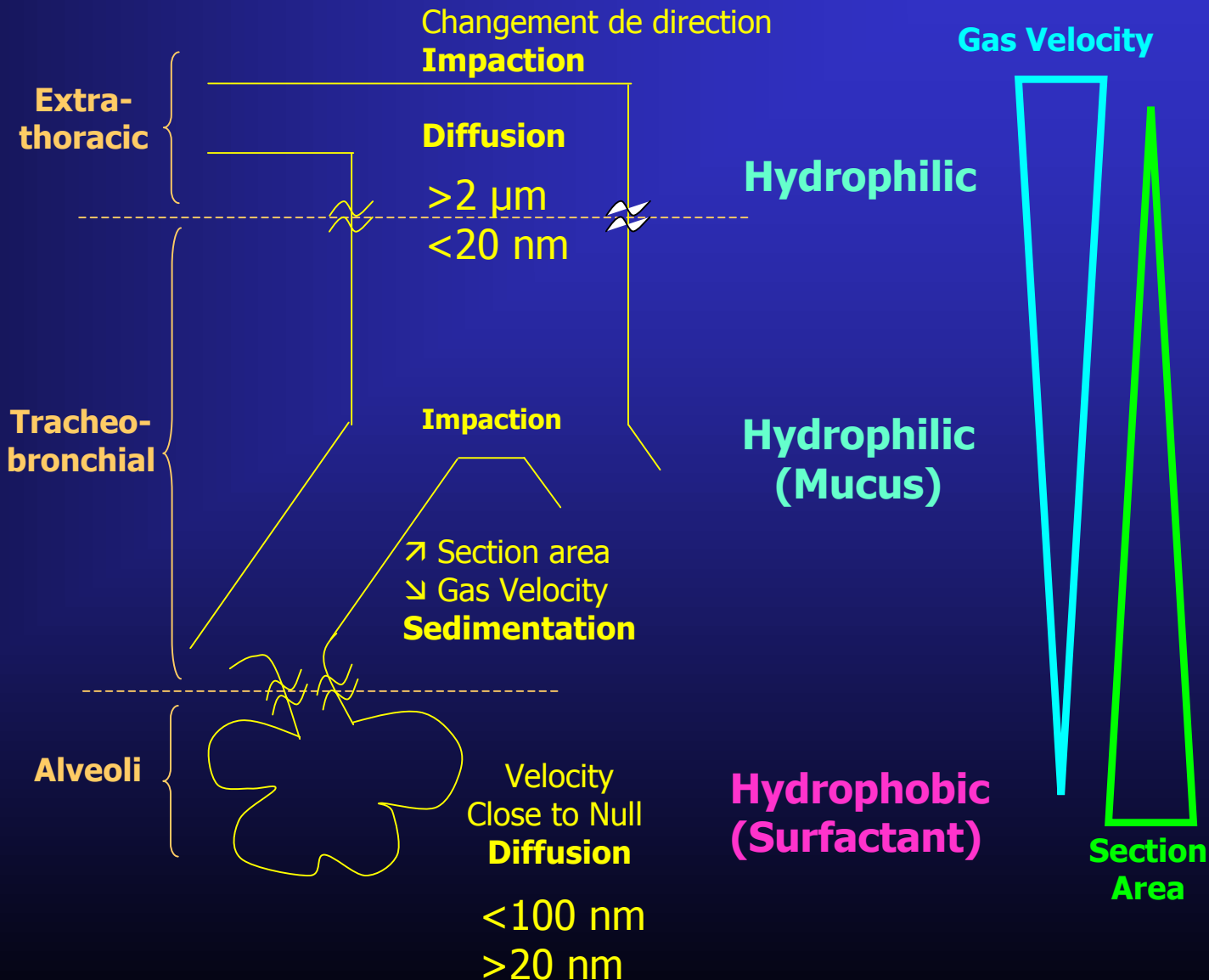
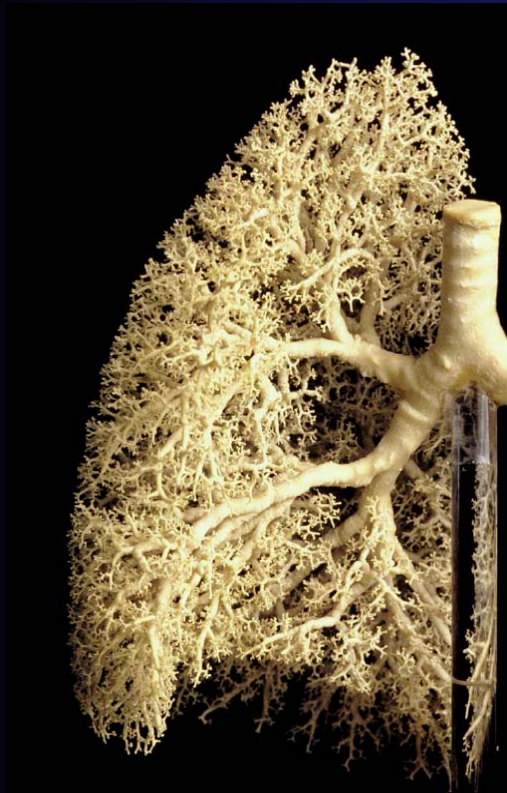
Jean-Paul MORIN

*Inserm U644
Université de Rouen - France*

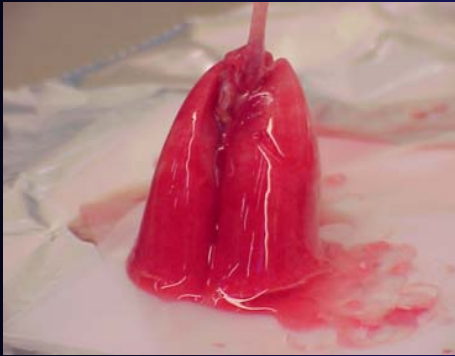
Impact of Complex Aerosols on Lung Tissue



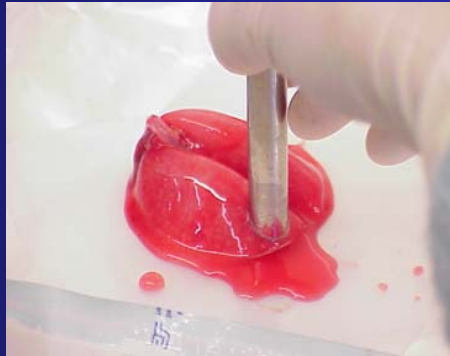
Respiratory tract Gas Velocity and PM deposition



Agarose filled lungs



Peripheral lung coring



Diam 8mm - Thick 1500 μ m

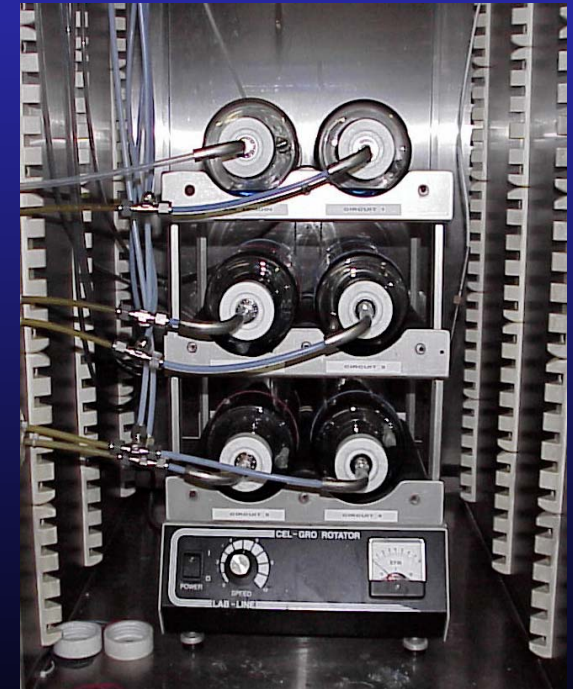


Brendel/Vitron Slicer



Rat Lung Slices Preparation And Dynamic Air/Liquid Culture

Flow-through Rotating
Exposure Chambers



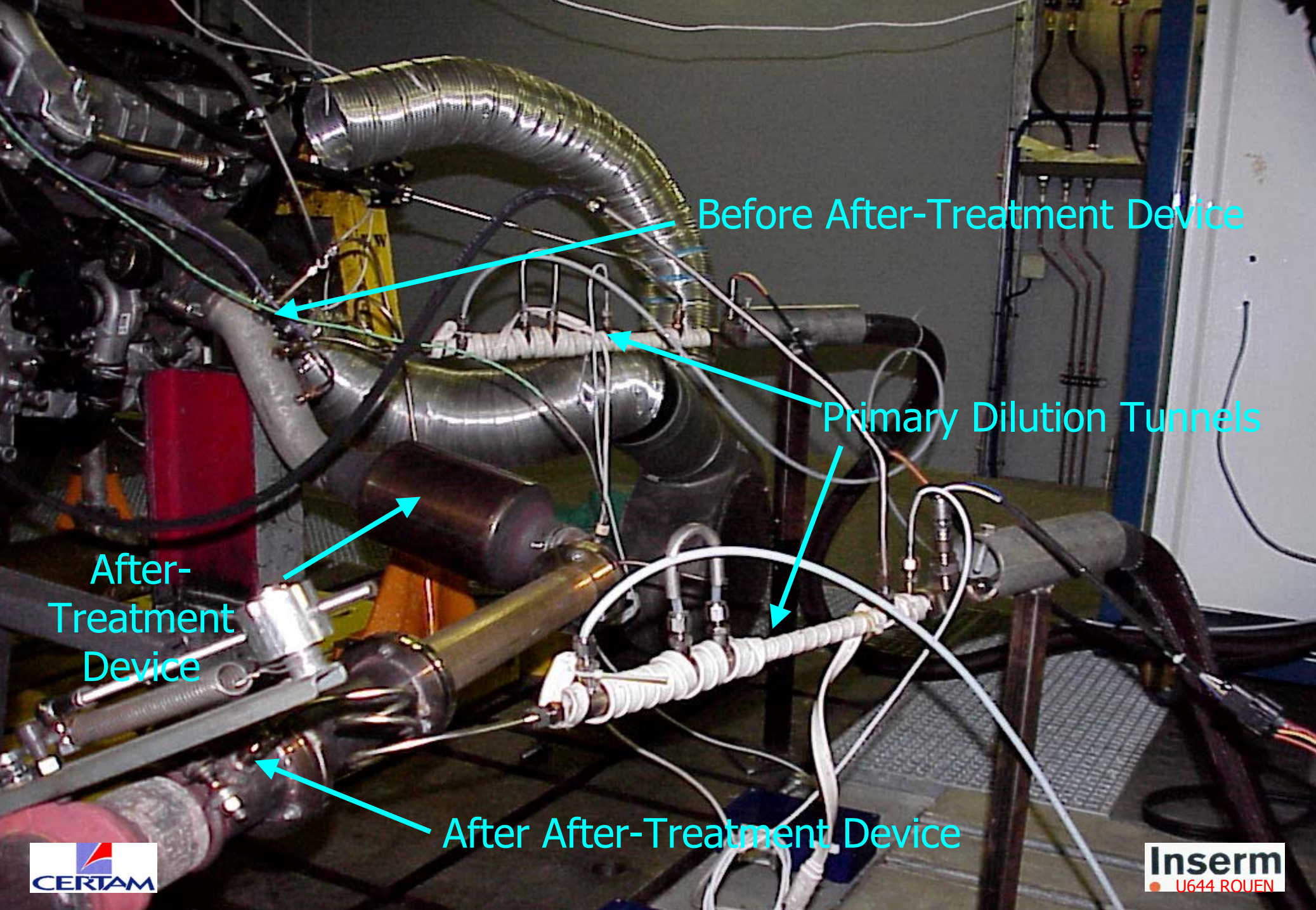
Opened cap vials



Slices on Cylindrical Inserts



OPTIMISED
Combustion Aerosol Sampling
and
Dilution Systems



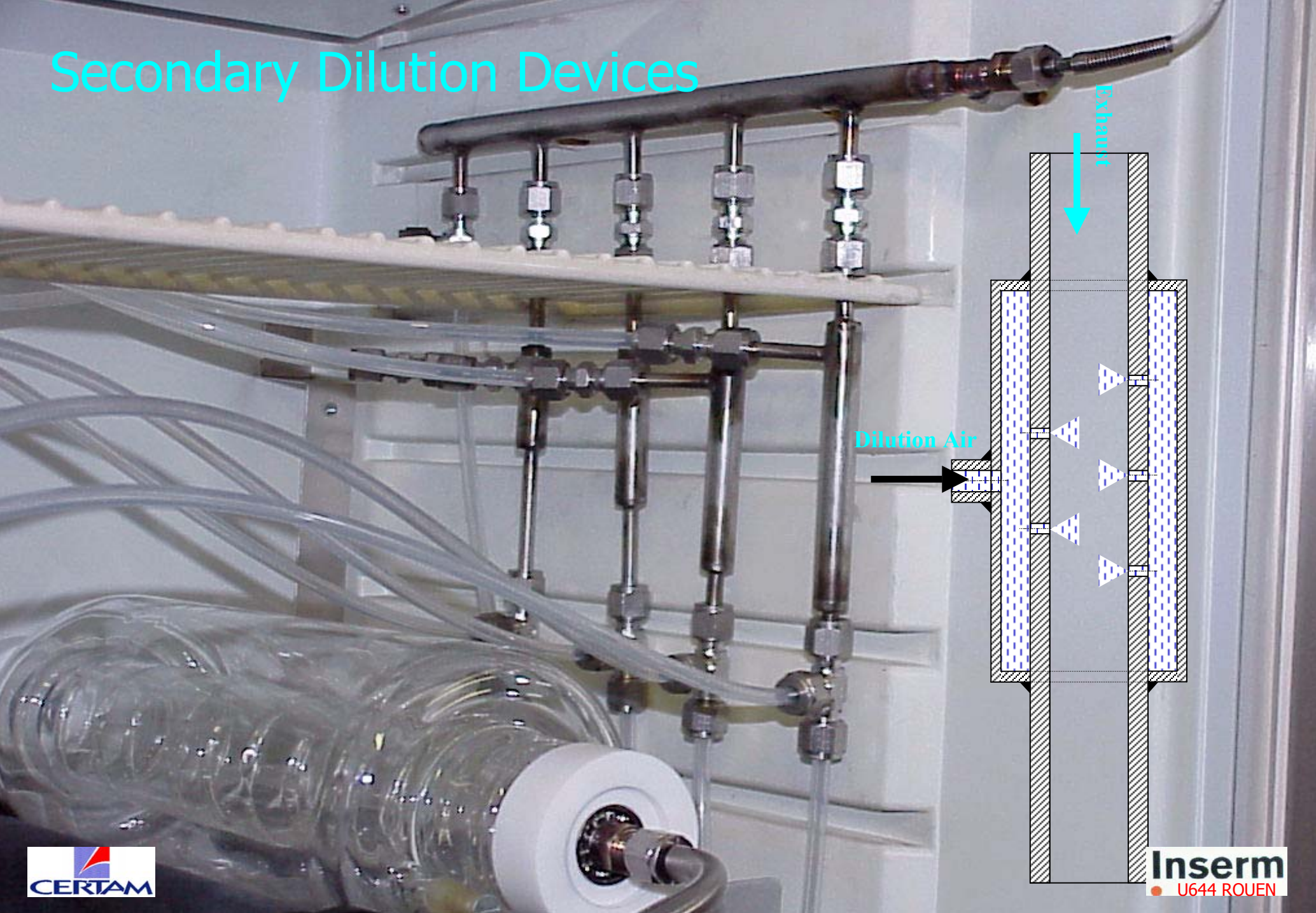
Before After-Treatment Device

Primary Dilution Tunnels

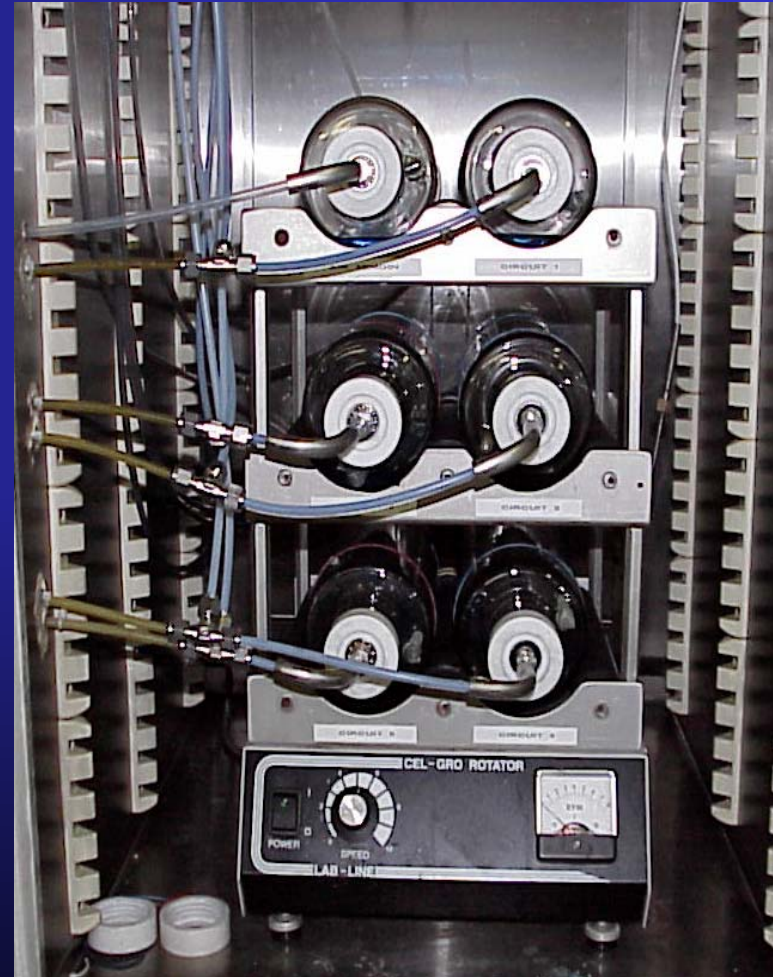
After-Treatment Device

After After-Treatment Device

Secondary Dilution Devices



Standardized Dilution and Exposure Systems



Organotypic Cultures

Advantages of Sampling and Exposure Systems

- * **No alteration of both gaseous phase and PM physicochemical properties**
- * Interactions Aerosol/Biological sample mimicking the in vivo situation (sedimentation and diffusion)
- * No Alteration of pollutant Bioavailability
- * Global Approach of Exhaust impact

Toxicity Endpoints

-Cell viability :

Intracellular ATP content

- Oxidative stress and Detoxication :

Intracellular glutathione content (GSH)

Enzyme activity of SOD, Catalase, GPx, GST

8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosin (histological staining)

- Inflammatory response :

TNF α (release in culture medium)

ICAM-1 (histological staining)

-Apoptosis :

-Nucleosome Assay

-TUNEL (histological staining)

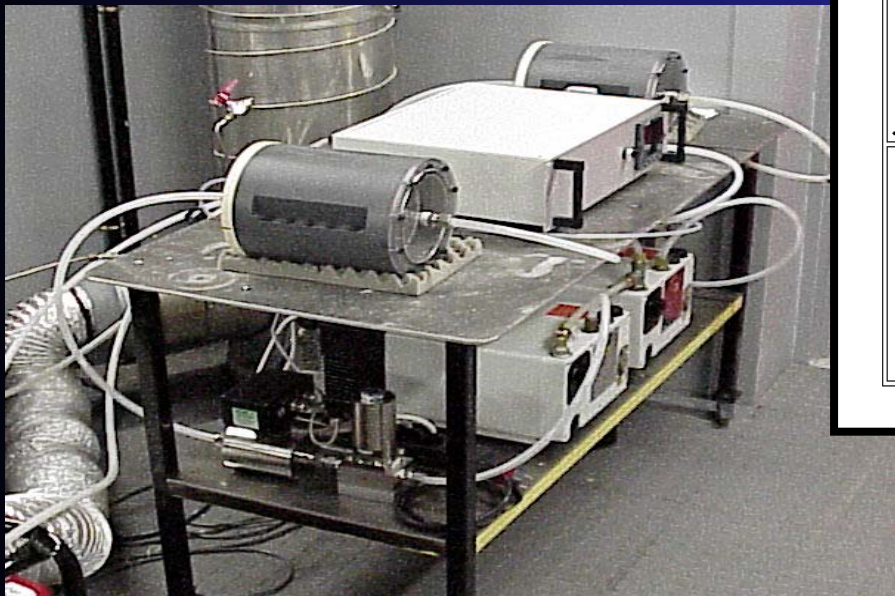
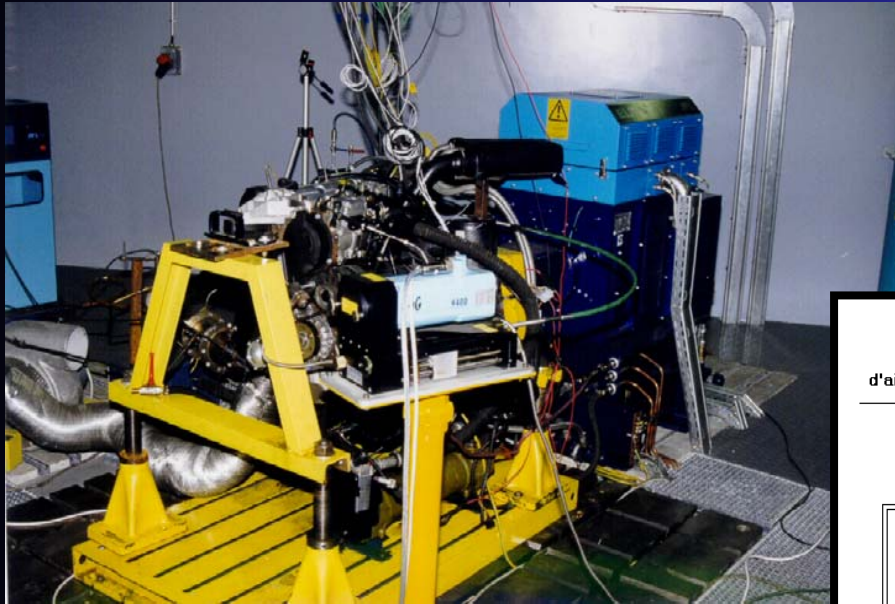
-DNA Ladders

Comparative Impacts on Lung Slices

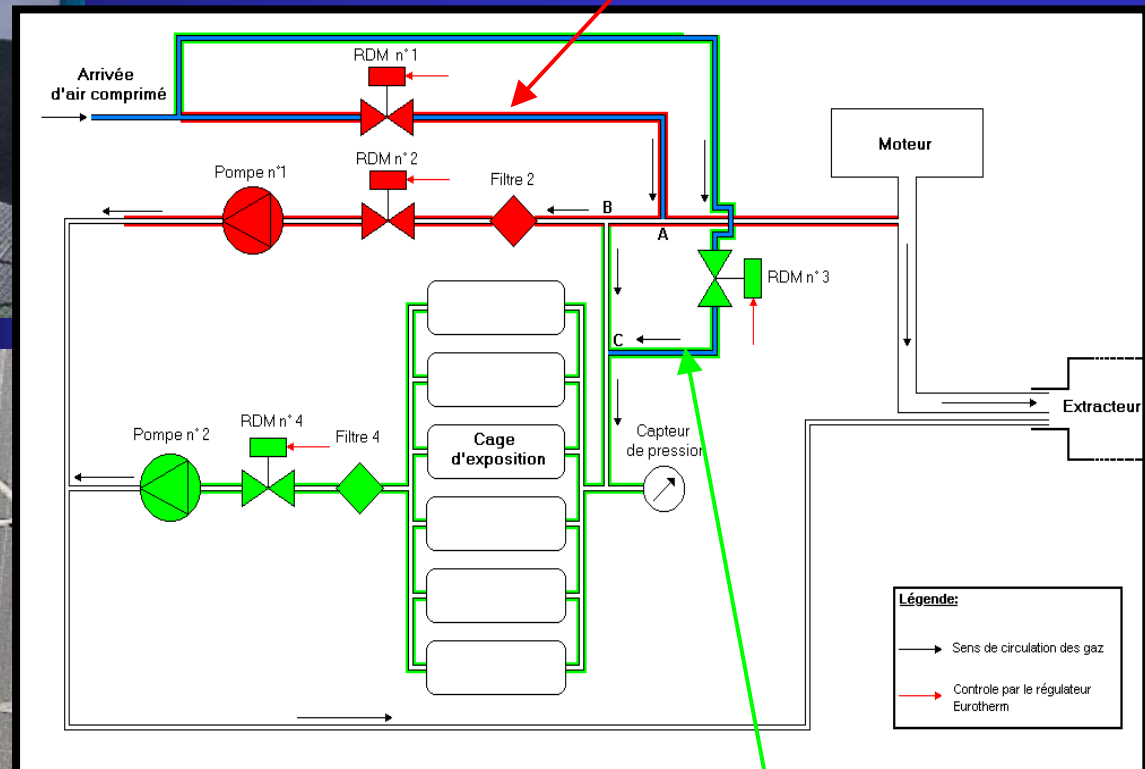
Filtrate	Diesel Exhaust (Low NO ₂ /NO ratio)		Suspended DEP / Medium	Suspended DEP / Tween	
	Total	Filtered	Total	Total	
ATP	=	=	=	=	=
GPx	+	+	=	=	=
GST	+	+	=	++	++
Catalase	+	+	=	-	-/=
GSH	---	--	=	=	=
SOD	-	-	=	++	++
TNF α	++	=	=	=+	++
Nucleosomes	++	=	=	=	=
TUNEL	+++	=	=	=	=
DNA Ladders	++	=	=	=	=
8-OxoG	+++	++	=	=	=
		↑	↑		↑
		Gas Phase	No Effect		Desorbed

in vivo

Sampling and dilution of Engine Exhausts



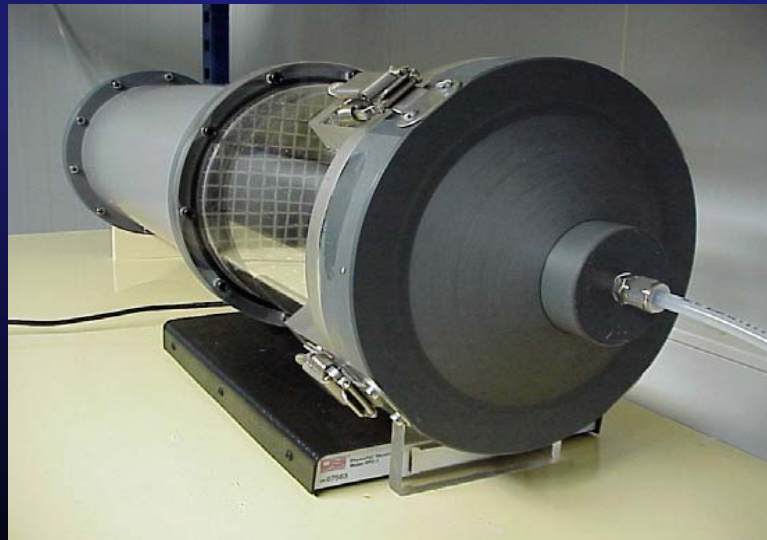
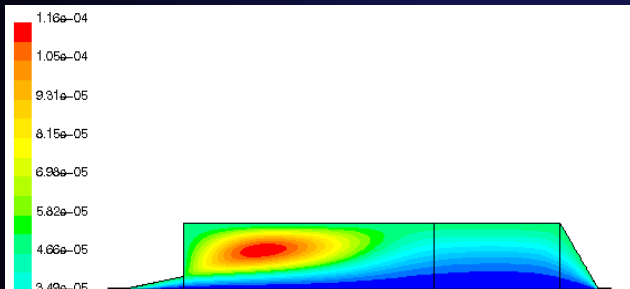
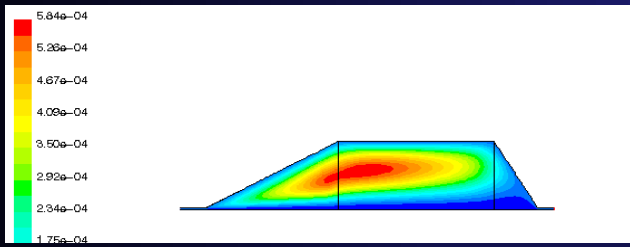
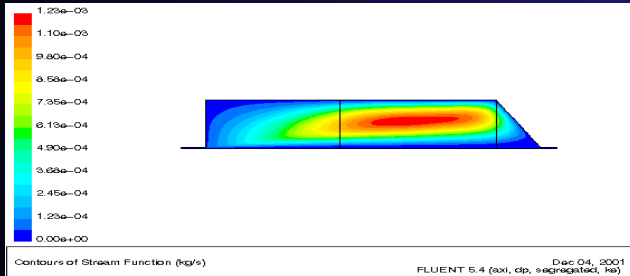
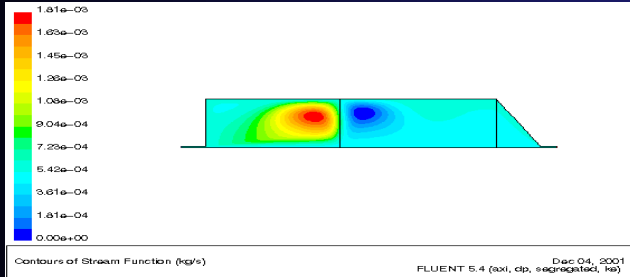
1st dilution loop



2nd dilution loop

Design of Inhalation Cages for Vigile Unconstraint Rodents

Modelization with FLUENT 2D

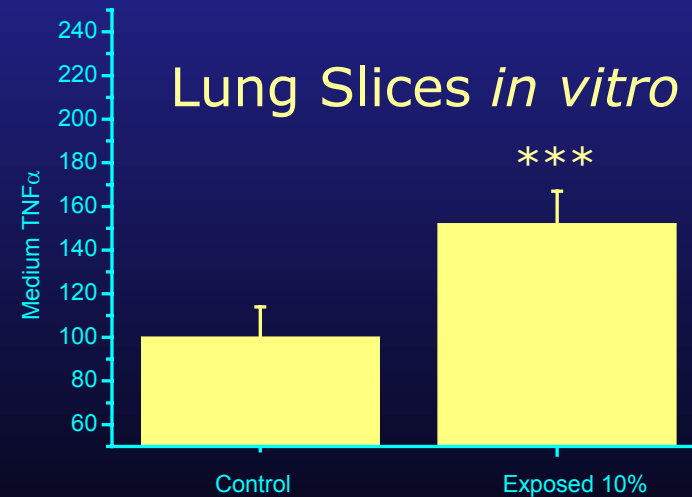
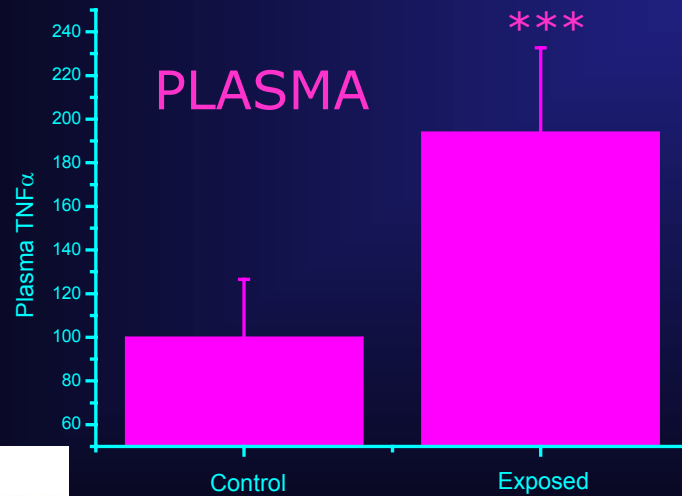
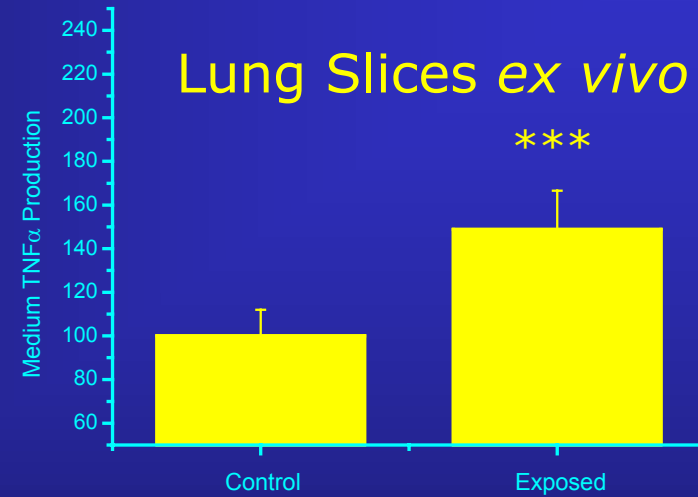
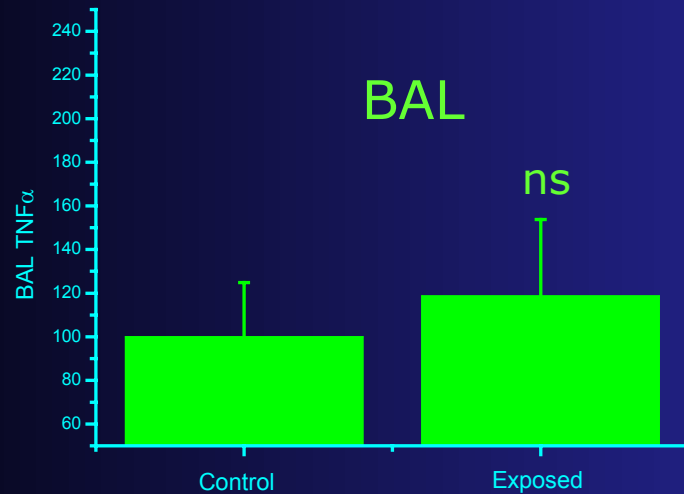


*Comparison
of
in vivo and in vitro
lung responses*

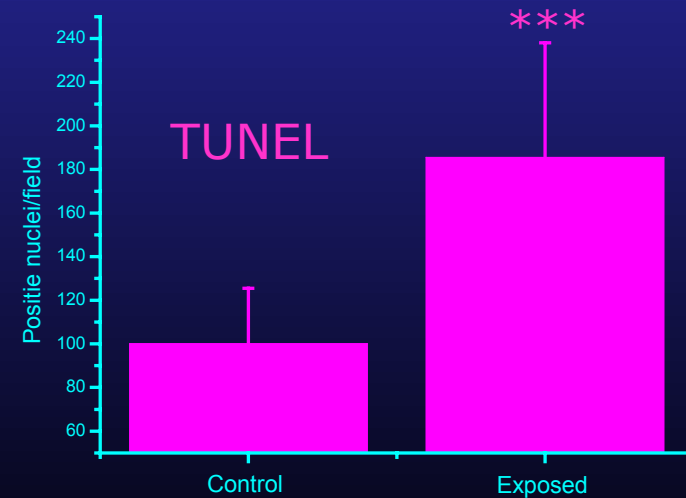
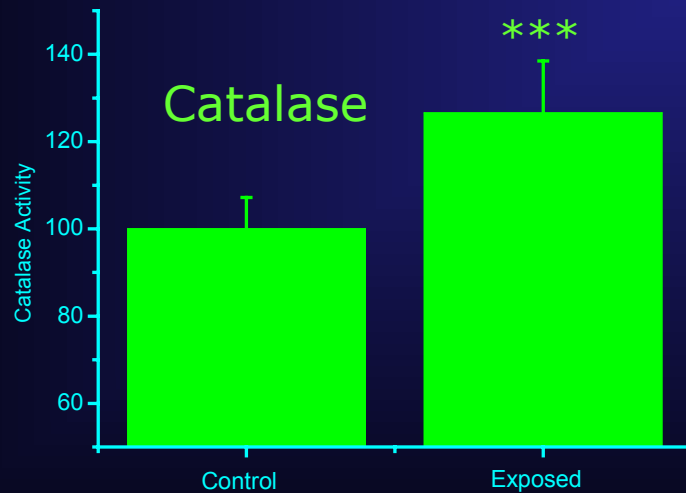
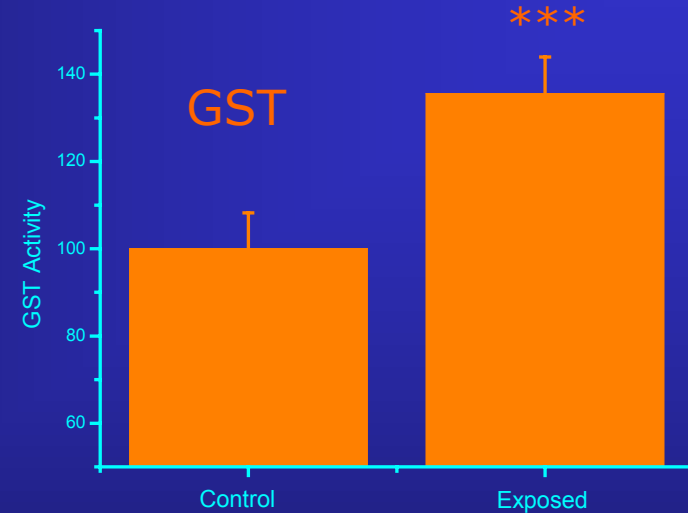
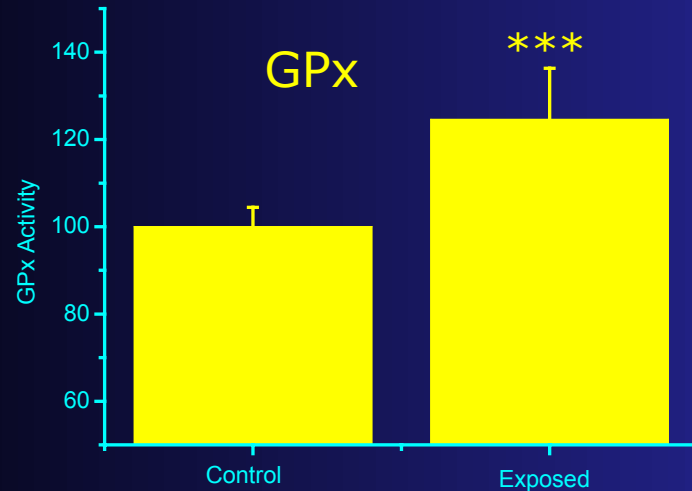
*Could Rat lung slices in bi-phasic air/liquid culture be used
as a surrogate for in vivo aerosol inhalation toxicology*



Inflammation : $\text{TNF}\alpha$ Production



Lung Tissue Investigations



Lung Tissue Investigations

**Excellent correlations between *in vitro* and *in vivo*
Lung Toxicity patterns
with continuous exposure to diluted exhausts**

DNA alteration, Inflammation and Oxidant stress

*Use of Rat Lung Slices in bi-phasic air/liquid culture
as a surrogate for in vivo aerosol inhalation toxicology* **Yes**

Modulation of Engine Emissions Quality

Fuel, Engine load, Filter, « Treatment »

Modulation of CO, NO_x, HC, PM

Diesel Engine Emissions

⇒ Exhaust Characteristics

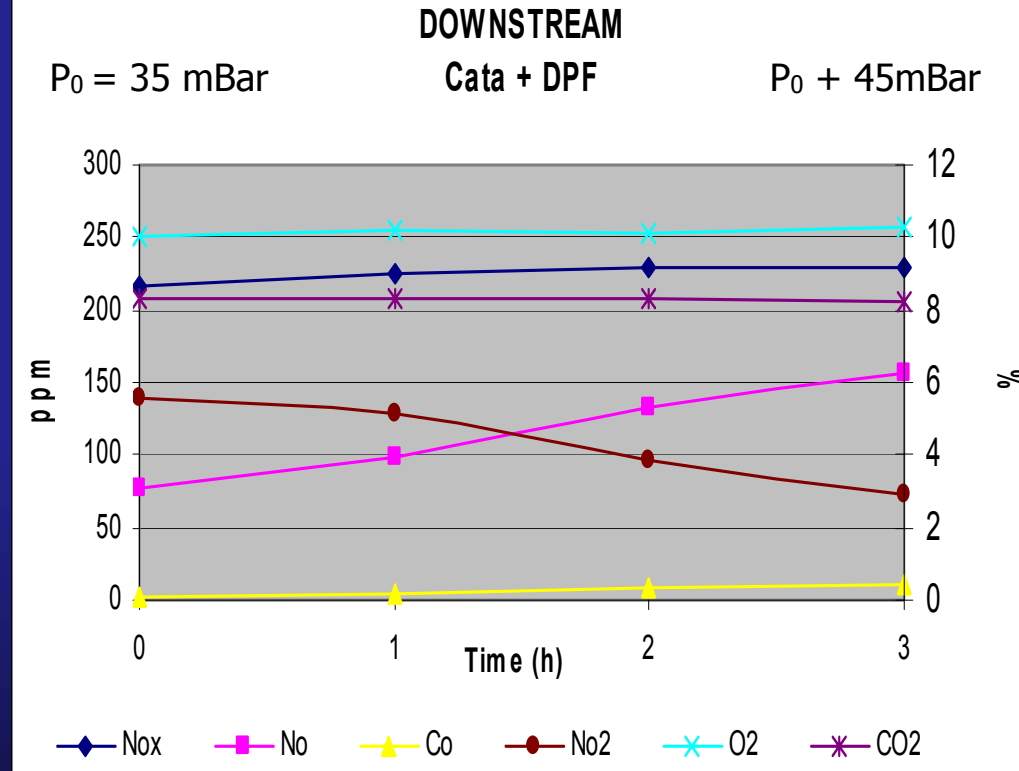
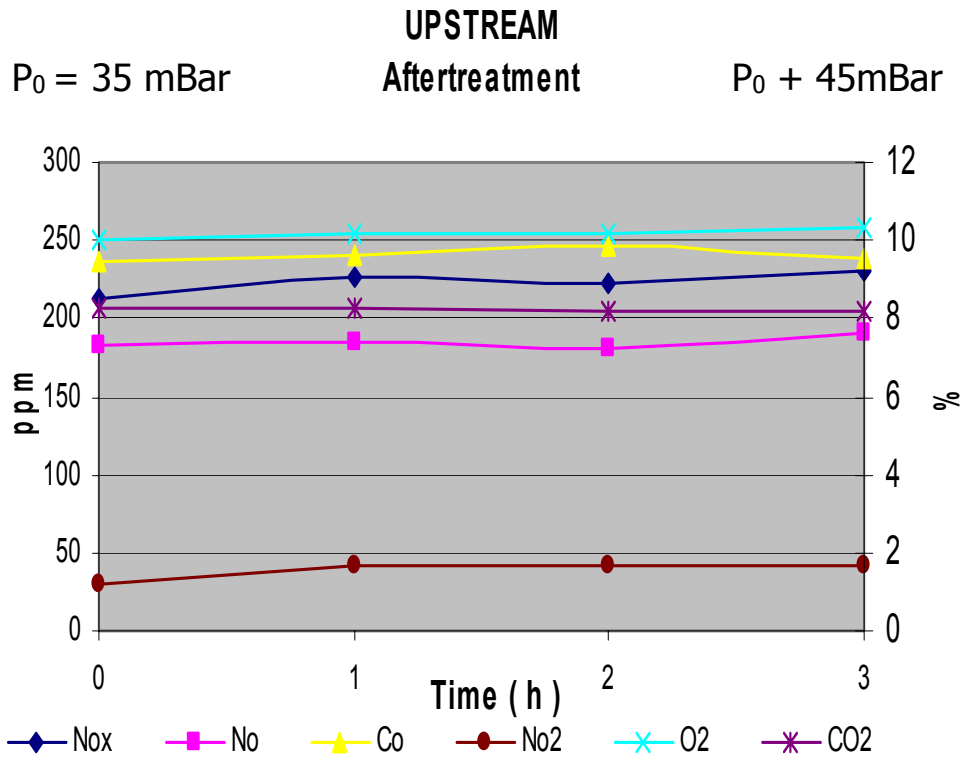
Gas Phase	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
HC (ppm)	29	29	19	19	10	10	0	0
CO (ppm)	137	137	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOx (ppm)	423	423	406	406	467	467	484	484
NO ₂ (ppm)	24	24	106	106	191	191	260	260
NO (ppm)	399	399	300	300	277	277	224	224
NO ₂ /NO	0,06	0,06	0,35	0,35	0,69	0,69	1,16	1,16

Oxidant Potential



Smoke Index	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
FSN	1.8	ND	1.8	ND	0.7	ND	0.7	ND
mg/m ³	44	ND	44	ND	12	ND	12	ND

Pollutant Emission Time Evolution

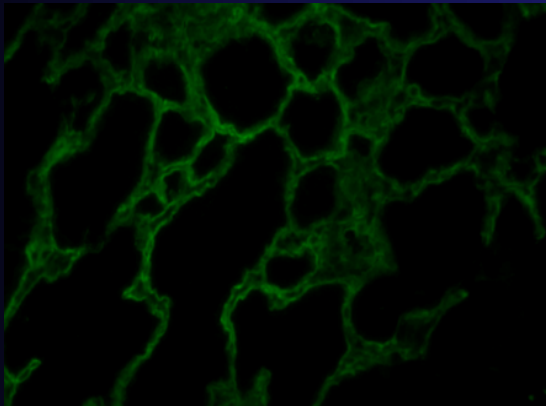


No Change in Total NOx But Changes in NO₂ and NO proportions

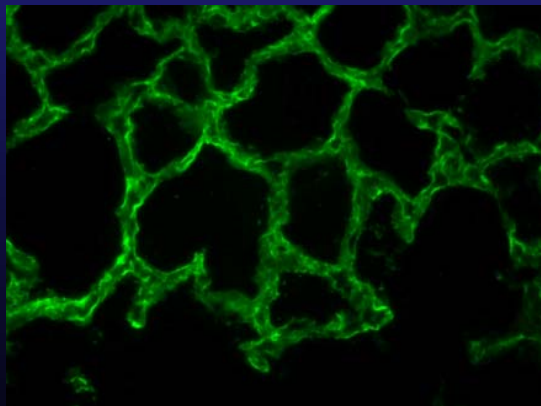
INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE

		TNFalpha Production	ICAM-1 Expression		
Diesel Emission	A	↗	↗	} ⇒ Almost Exclusively PM Phase	Low NO ₂ /NO
	B	=	↗		
	C,D	↗	↗	⇒ Gas Phase	
	E,F	↘	↗	⇒ Gas phase	High NO ₂ /NO
	G,H	↘	↗		

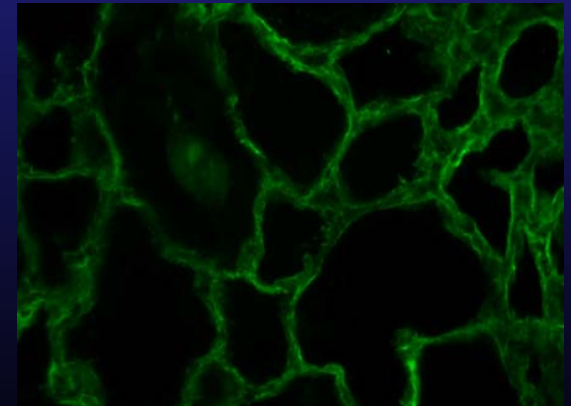
ICAM-1



Control



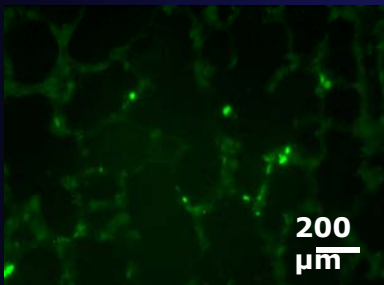
Emissions A, C, D, E, F, G, H



Emission B

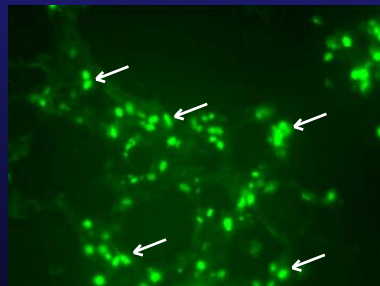
DIESEL Emissions : APOPTOSIS

		Nucleosomes	DNA Scales	TUNEL		
Effluents Diesel	A	↗	+	↗	} ⇒ PM effect	Low NO ₂ /NO
	B	=	-	=		
	C,D	↗	+	↗	⇒ Gas Phase Effect	
	E,F	=	-	=	⇒ No apparent Effect	
	G,H	=	-	=	⇒ Necrosis ? High NO ₂ /NO	

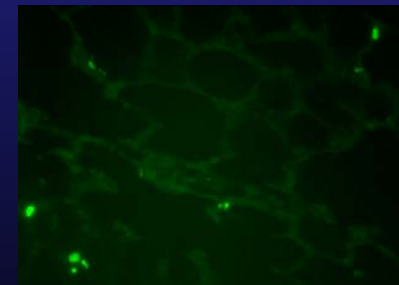


Control

Tunel
Labeling



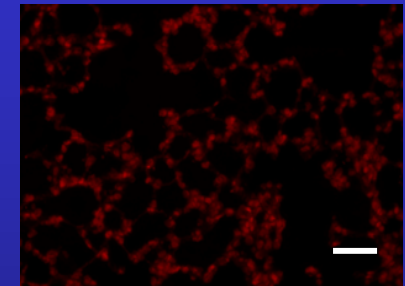
A, C and D



B, E, F, G and H

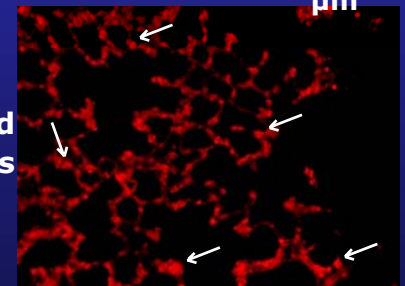
DIESEL Emissions and DETOXICATION Systems

		A,B	C,D	E,F	G,H
Detoxication Systems	GSH	↘	↘	↘	↘
	GST	↗	↗	=	=
Oxidant Stress	GPx	↗	↗	↗	↗
	Catalase	=	=	↗	↗
	MnSOD	↗	↗	=	=
	8-oxoguanine	+	+	+	+
		Low NO ₂ /NO		High NO ₂ /NO	



Control

200 μm



Oxidized Guanines

Diesel

⇒ **Two Distinct Profiles According to NO₂/NO Ratio**

⇒ **Predominant impact of gaseous phase**

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

**Untreated Raw Diesel Engine Emissions
exhibit low oxidant capacity
and exert their Toxicity Mainly through PM matter**

**The Apparent Toxic Impact of PM is « Modulated »
By the Oxidant Potential of the Gas phase**

**NO_2/NO ratio has been chosen as a marker
of exhaust global oxidant potential**

**Inflammation and Oxidant Stress, but no Cytotoxicity,
Induced by PM at low NO_2/NO ratio (<0.1)**

**Oxidant Stress, Cytotoxicity and
No Inflammation
Due to the Gaseous Phase**

**No more apparent impact of PM
For NO_2/NO ratio > 0.2**

**Several Strategies for After Treating Diesel Engine Emissions
rely on increasing the Oxidant potential of the Gas phase.
Health Impact Concerns may Arise from these Strategies**

**Beside Total Nox measurements,
NO₂ and NO proportions should be Carefully monitored
as a potential pertinent marker of
Diesel Engine Emission « Health Safety »**

**This may help to no regret « health based »
industrial strategies and air quality regulations**

Acknowledgements to Coworkers

Jean-Paul Morin
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